


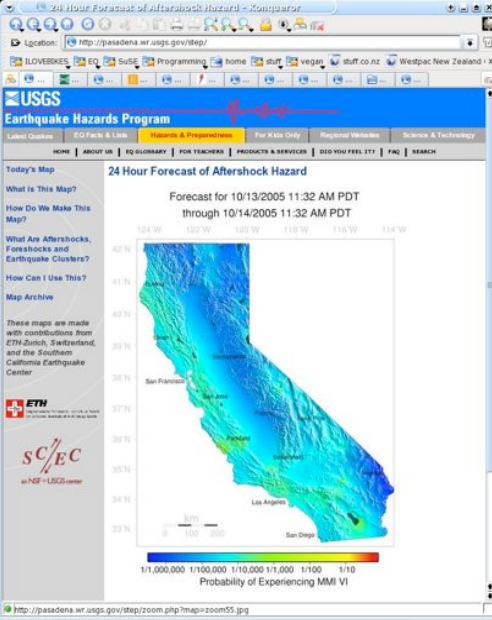
Earthquakes ★
Floods ★
Hurricanes ★
Landslides ★
Tsunamis ★
Volcanoes ★
Wildfires

USGS Online Short-term Hazard Maps

Experiences in the First Year of Implementation

Matt Gerstenberger
Lucy Jones








Earthquakes ★
Floods ★
Hurricanes ★
Landslides ★
Tsunamis ★
Volcanoes ★
Wildfires

Aftershock probabilities

- Probability determined from Omori's Law and Gutenberg-Richter relation
 - Reasenberg and Jones, 1989
- Rupture forecast, not shaking
- First issued as public statements in 1989




Earthquakes ★ Floods ★ Hurricanes ★ Landslides ★ Tsunamis ★ Volcanoes ★ Wildfires

Problems with present system

- Predicting events without spatial information
- Time decay not communicated
 - Message on Internet often days out of date

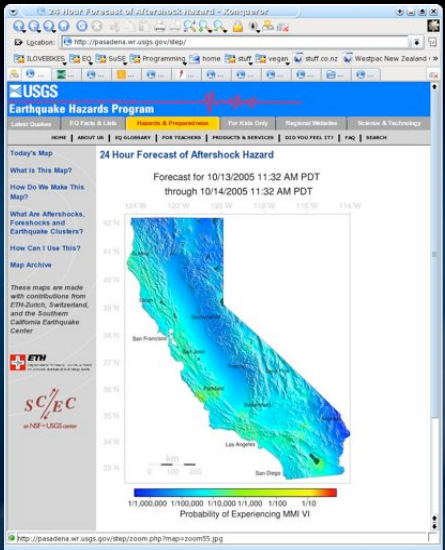


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Earthquakes ★ Floods ★ Hurricanes ★ Landslides ★ Tsunamis ★ Volcanoes ★ Wildfires

Short Term Earthquake Probabilities (STEP)

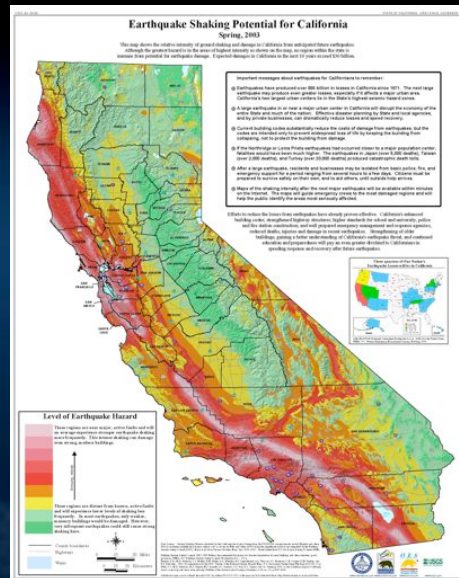
- 24 hour forecast
- probability of exceeding MMI VI
- automatic calculations
- online
- real-time
- updated every half-hour



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California Seismic Hazard Map

- Default (when no seismic activity)
- Helps communicate real risk
 - One email said “Stop scaring my mother”



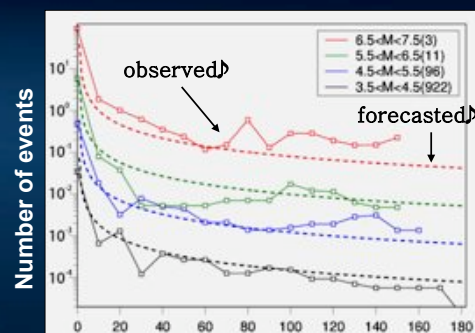
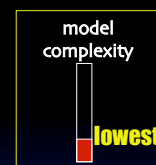
The Aftershock Models

Generic California Model

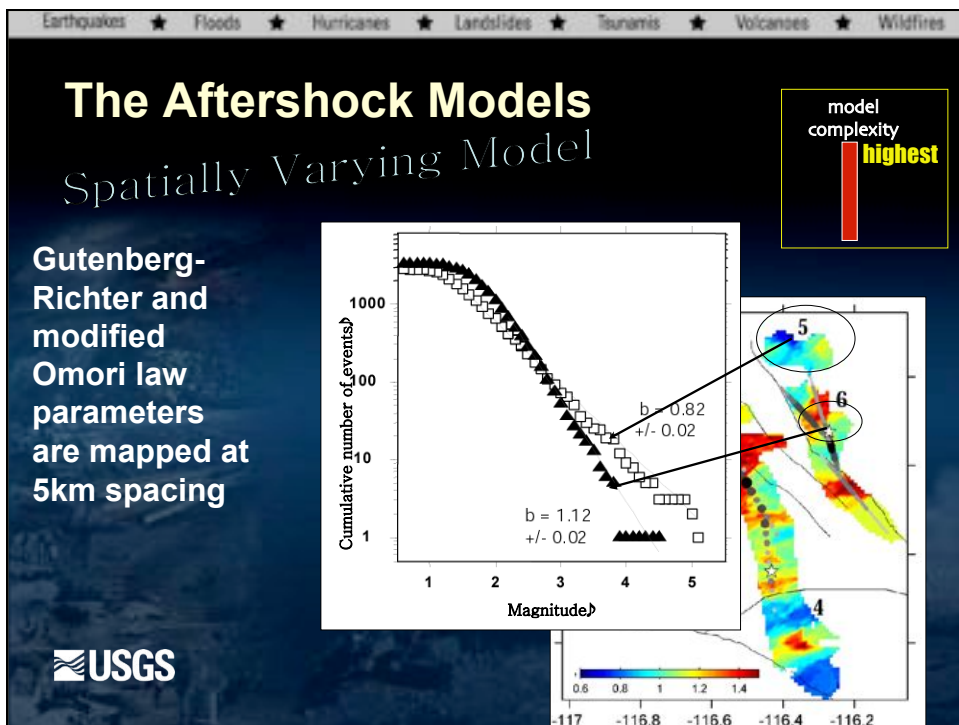
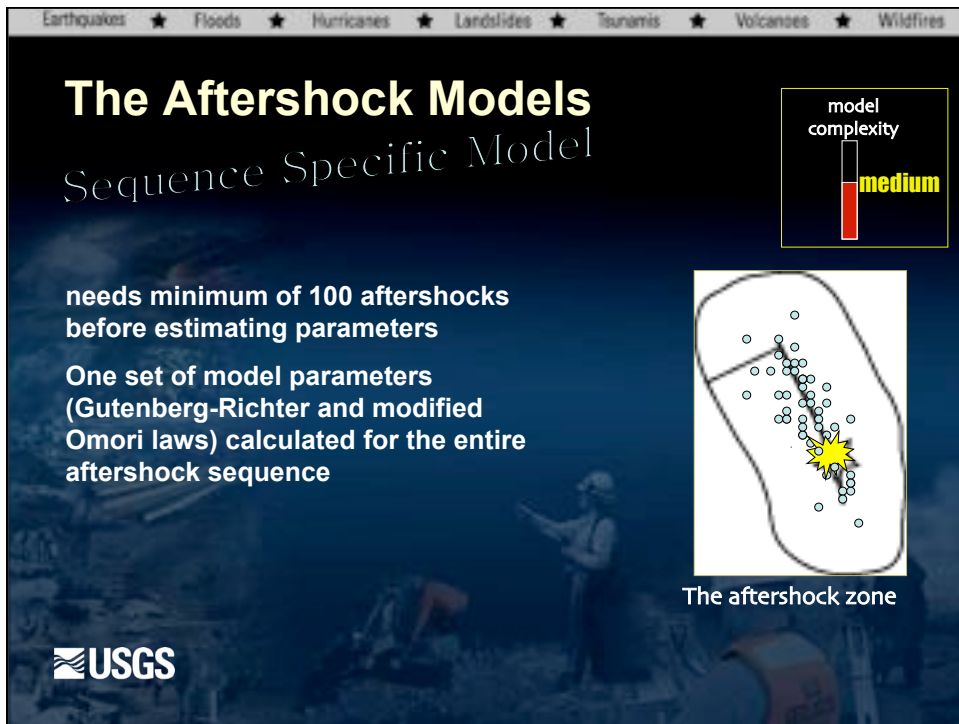
Generic parameters calculated using California aftershock sequences (1932-1987)

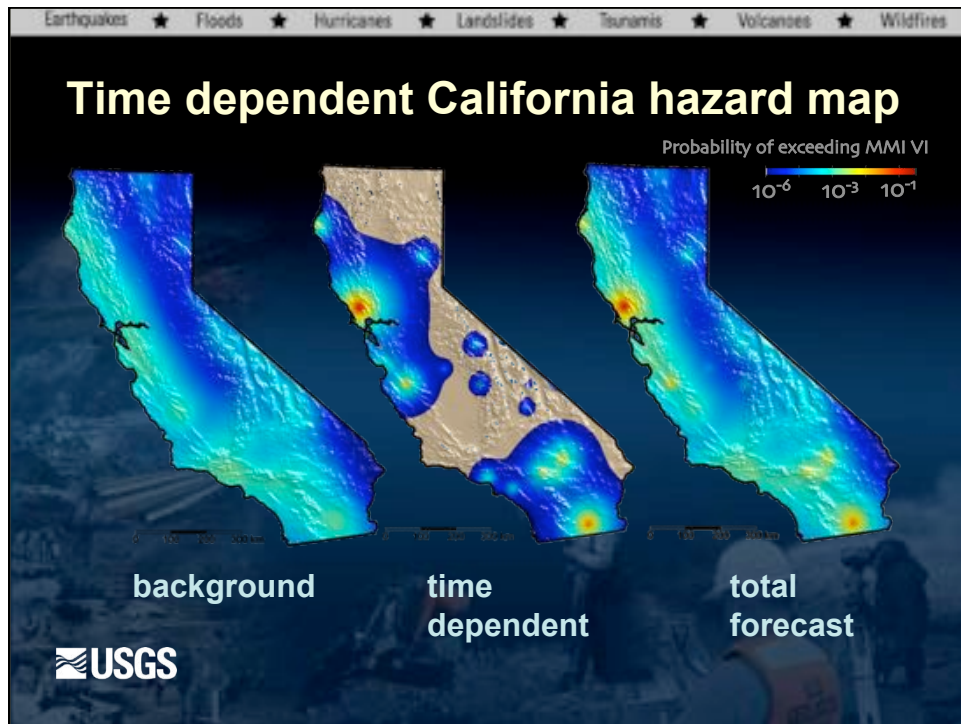
Only requires mainshock magnitude as input

Present policy



California aftershock rates (1988-2003) vs. Generic model





Earthquakes ★ Floods ★ Hurricanes ★ Landslides ★ Tsunamis ★ Volcanoes ★ Wildfires

Testing our forecasts

Test ONE: When forecasts are made retrospectively, are they consistent with the observed earthquakes?

When: 1992-1996

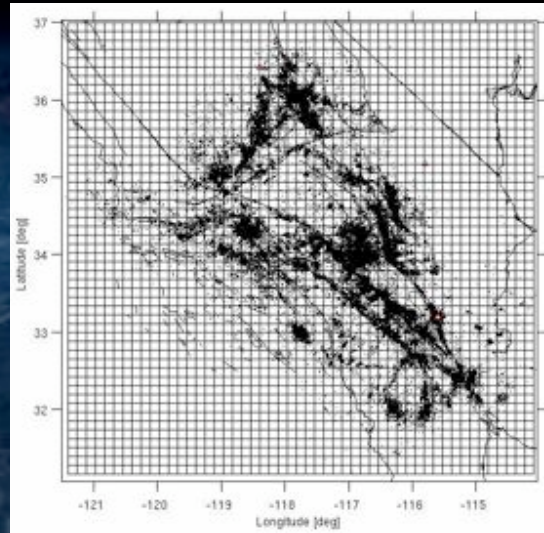
Where: southern California

How: Likelihood test. How likely were the observed events and non-events based on our forecast?

What: Earthquake size(M4,M4.1,M4.2,...M8.0); location (5km squares); When (24 time periods).

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Our forecasts are consistent with actual earthquakes



Comparison testing

Test TWO: When our model is compared to more simple models, does our more complex model give a better forecast?

When: 1992-1996

Where: southern California

How: Likelihood *ratio* test. How likely were the observed events and non-events in our forecast as compared to more simple models?

What: Earthquake size(M4,M4.1,M4.2,...M8.0); location (5km squares); When (24 time periods).

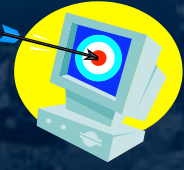

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The less complex forecasts:

1. background forecast (no time dependent info)
2. #1 + generic California forecast
3. #2 + sequence specific forecast

The RESULT???

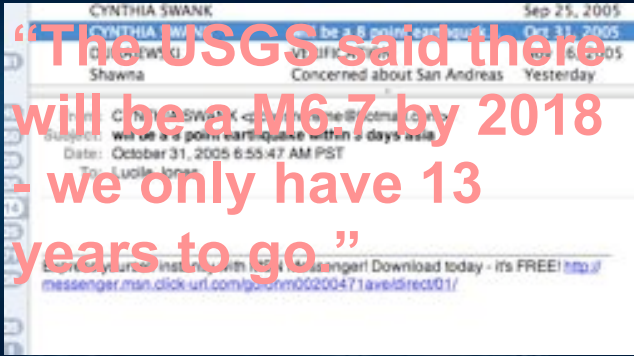
In all cases the forecast from our most complex model fits the data better than those of the less complex models


Earthquakes ★ Floods ★ Hurricanes ★ Landslides ★ Tsunamis ★ Volcanoes ★ Wildfires

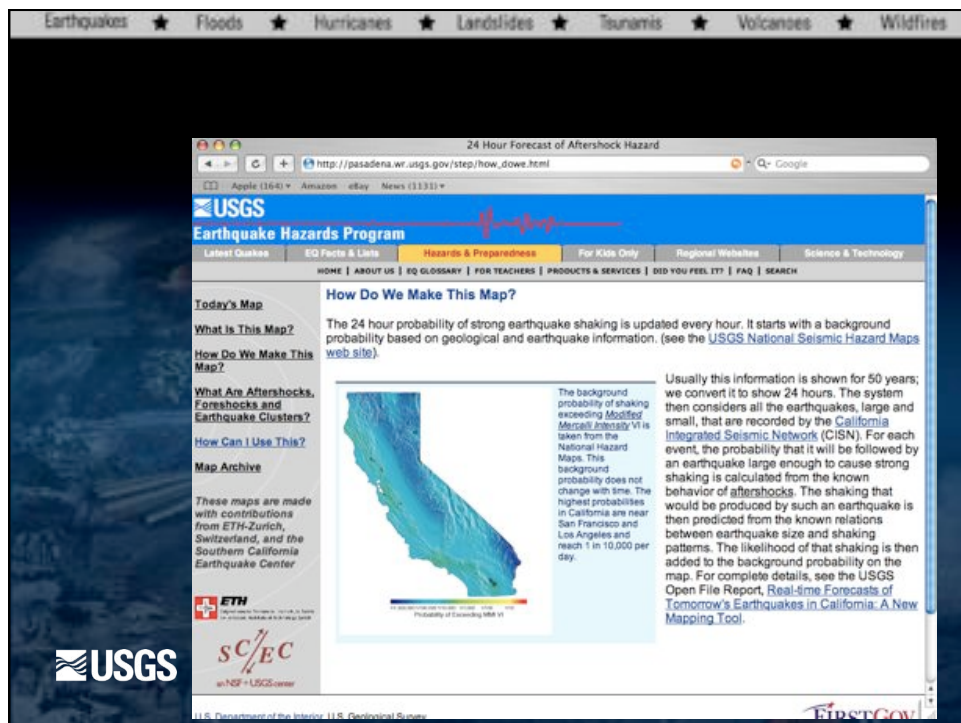
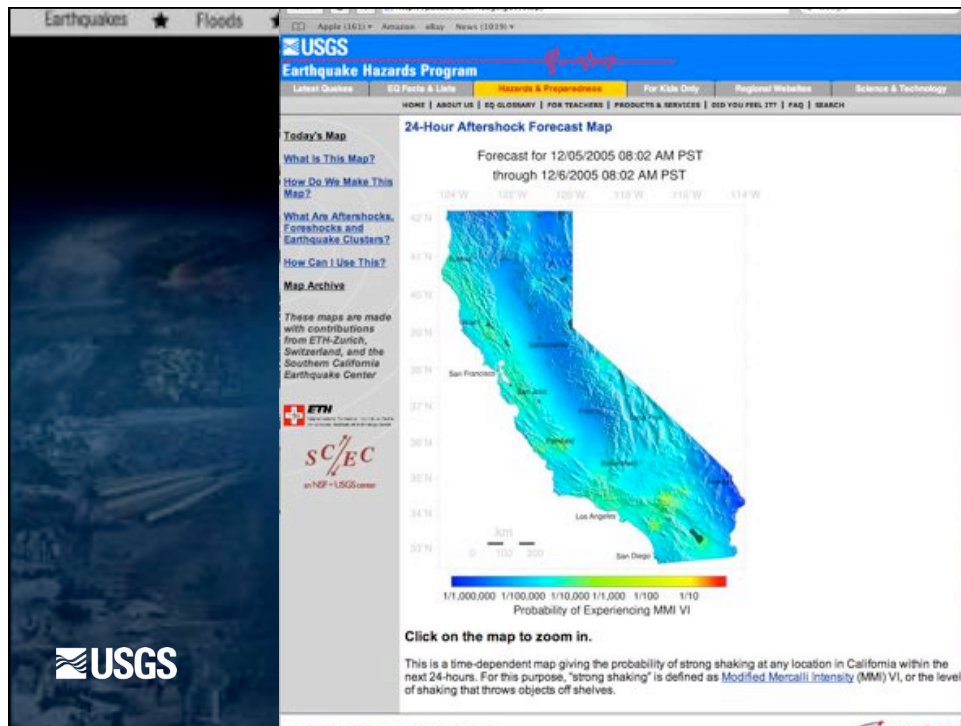
Public reaction

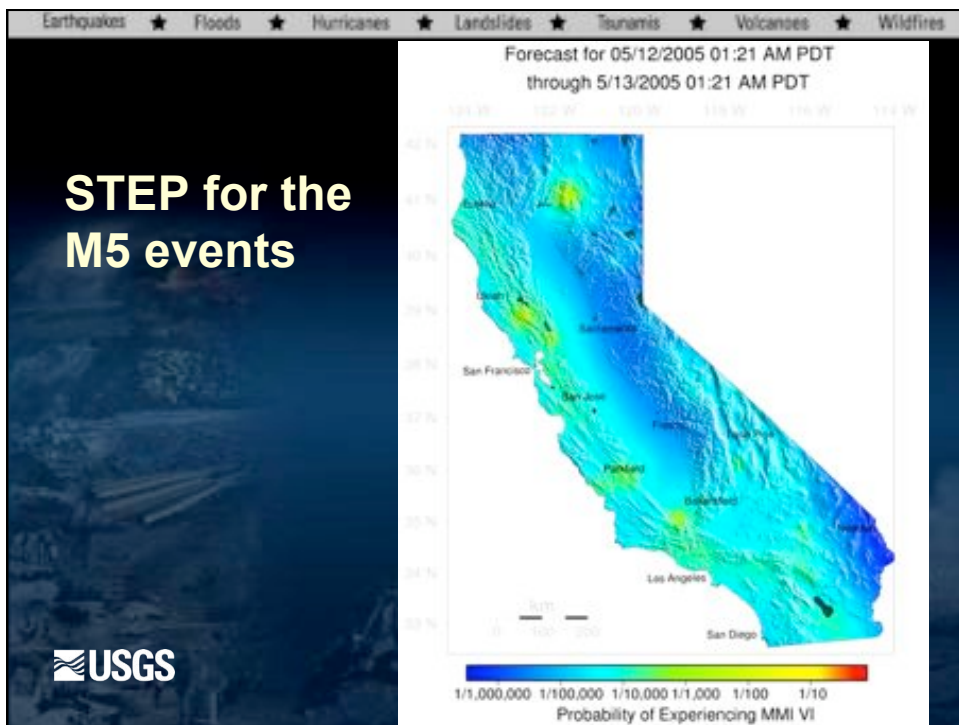
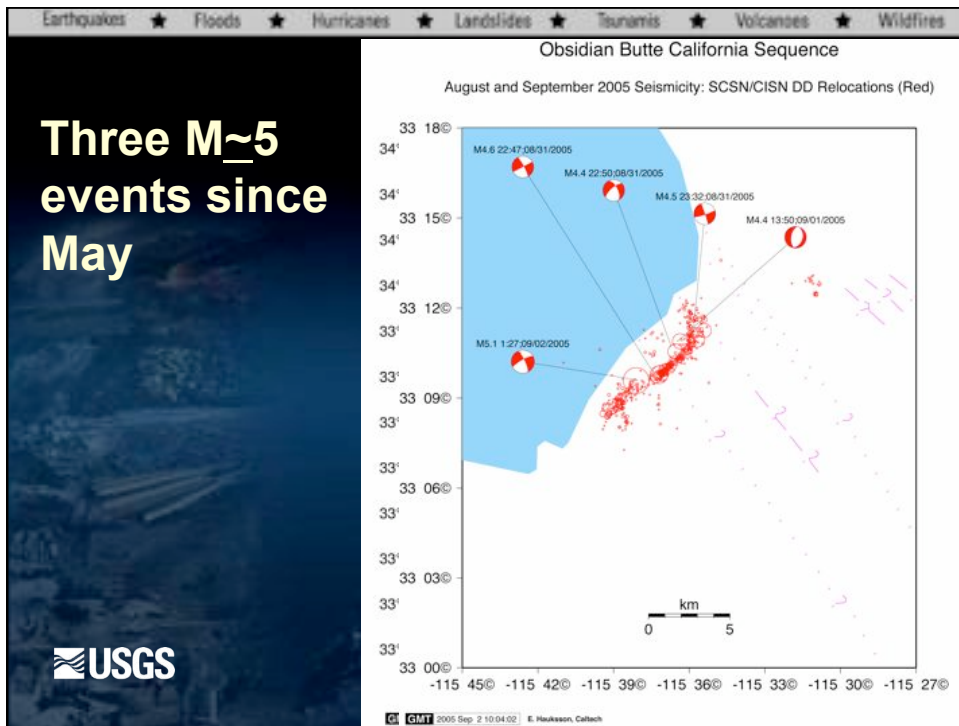
- You can't please everyone



“The USGS said there will be a M6.7 by 2018 - we only have 13 years to go”








Earthquakes ★ Floods ★ Hurricanes ★ Landslides ★ Tsunamis ★ Volcanoes ★ Wildfires

Most common emails

- Add my town name
- Extend it to another region of the country
- Make it easier to find
- Requests for supporting curriculum
- What is intensity?
- Everyone knows we have aftershocks so what's the big deal?
 - We changed the name to “aftershock probability”
- Stop scaring my mother

 USGS

